

March 2017

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٧

ENGLISH

اللغة الإنجليزية

Paper 2 Reading

الورقة ٢ القراءة

Duration: 90 minutes

مدة الامتحان: ٩٠ دقيقة

The total mark for this paper is 40 marks.

مجموع درجات هذه الورقة ٤٠ درجة.

**Read the following instructions:**

ألصق الرقم الشخصي للطالب هنا

Write the answer on the question paper.

Use blue pen only.

The use of dictionaries is not permitted  
during the exam.

Do not write in the margin.

Answer **all** the questions.

For Markers' Use		لاستعمال المصححين				
	Maximum mark	OM	RM	PC	GR	RE
DK No	-					
Marker No	-					
Q1	10					
Q2	6					
Q3	6					
Q4	8					
Q5	10					
Total	40					

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** Blank Pages

**Part 1****Questions 1 – 10**

Read the texts by four women about how they learnt to drive.

Match each question **(1-10)** to one of the texts **(A-D)**.

Circle the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

**Which woman**

- |           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| <b>0</b>  | needed to use a car because there was no public transport in her area?                 | <input checked="" type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b> |
| <b>1</b>  | needed to start practising in a place with no traffic to overcome her fear of driving? | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>2</b>  | learnt better from one parent than from the other?                                     | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>3</b>  | found one skill in driving hard to get right?  | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>4</b>  | changed her driving instructor more than once?   | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>5</b>  | took all her driving lessons not far from home?  | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>6</b>  | thinks that learners should be able to choose the way they learn?                      | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>7</b>  | drove better after changing the type of car?   | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>8</b>  | advises learners to see what different instructors are like?                           | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>9</b>  | gave up learning to drive for a period of time?  | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |
| <b>10</b> | took her driving test only once?   | <input type="radio"/> <b>A</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>B</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>C</b> <input type="radio"/> <b>D</b>            |

[10 marks]

**LEARNING TO DRIVE***For  
Examiner's  
Use***A**

I wanted to learn to drive because we live in a place where there are no buses. Every instructor I contacted was busy, so Mommy persuaded Daddy to teach me. My lessons were in an empty field behind our house. We never went anywhere else apart from two streets around where we live. At the beginning, I found changing gears and reversing difficult and I failed my first test. Within six months, I had retaken it and passed.

**B**

After my first driving lessons, I failed the test twice because of my reverse parking. So, I found someone else who made me practice on roads outside town. She had a smaller car, which was supposed to be easier to handle, but I still failed the test after two years with her. I finally passed after I'd had lessons with a third person. It's definitely worth trying someone else if you're unhappy with whoever is teaching you.

**C**

The idea of driving on busy roads scared me, so my instructor let me start in an empty car park opposite our house. I learned the basics there, which gave me confidence later on when we drove to other parts of the city. I went on to pass first time. Tell your instructors exactly what you want from the lessons. Remember: you're paying them so they should have no problem with doing it your way.

**D**

I had lessons in our manual car when I was 17. Mom started teaching me but we both got very nervous, so Dad took over and things improved. I'd drive along quiet roads all the way out to the train station. I had to stop the lessons when I went to university, but began again when I'd finished my degree. This time it was in Dad's automatic jeep and I found that much easier to handle.

**Part 2****Questions 11 – 16**

Read the text about ways of influencing people.

There are seven paragraphs in the text.

Choose the best heading (**A - G**) for each paragraph (**11-16**).

There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

There is an example (**0**) at the beginning.

**Headings**

- A** Choose the right vocabulary
- B** Rely on words
- C** Show your best qualities
- D** Manage your body language
- E** Impress through your voice
- F** Listen actively
- G** Use your belongings to show what you are like
- H** Dress to impress

**WAYS OF WINNING FRIENDS AND INFLUENCING PEOPLE***For  
Examiner's  
Use***Example****Heading:** \_\_ *H* \_\_

**0** It is said that clothes make people. We select our clothes to project an image that others will understand immediately. Every outfit you wear is a costume – even your day-to-day wear. Your secrets are in your wardrobe. Use your clothes to project an image of yourself that shows what people look for in a friend: confidence, happiness and stability.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**11** Your car and your home are extensions of you and also part of your image. There is no doubt that people will judge you based on what they see. Keeping your car clean and your home neat and tidy tells onlookers a lot about you. It also makes you feel more confident and helps you to present a positive image to the world.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**12** Our words and our gestures can communicate two totally different messages. When faced with these mixed signals, the listener usually focuses on the visual message because it seems to demonstrate our true feelings and intentions. Always make your movements and facial expressions match the words you are saying and keep your face animated, as this shows honesty and sympathy.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**13** People will like you more, if you pay attention to them when they are speaking. But there is more to it than just watching the other person's lips move. Stay focused on the moment-to-moment experience to understand what is going on. Use eye contact not only to show that you understand the message but also that you are interested in the speaker's words.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**14** When we say something, we send two messages: one with our words and one with our tone. Using the finest words is not always enough, if you are not cautious about your tone. Your listeners “read” your tone and listen to your words to judge your sincerity and credibility. Adjust your sound level and tone to give power to your words.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**15** People may understand your words, but this does not mean they understand your motive properly. As anyone who has argued with a relative or a friend over a miscommunication knows, there are good ways and bad ways to express a message. Use words that make the other person feel included. Clear understanding helps communication.

**Heading:** \_\_\_\_\_

**16** Supportiveness, kindness and reliability are the key characteristics you should try to express. These are the ways that make you someone people want to trust in and listen to. Though it is hard to pretend, you can train yourself to express them often. When you realise that you are starting to appear unsympathetic, force yourself to be someone people want to be around instead.

**[6 marks]**



**Part 3****Questions 17 – 22**

Read the article about the benefits of being a 'night owl', a person who often stays up until late at night. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **(A – G)** the one which fits each gap **(17 – 22)**.

There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Write your answers **(A – G)** in each gap below.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

**Why Night Owls are better than Early Birds**

Most people are 'early birds', also known as 'larks' – they usually prefer to get up early and work in the morning. Fewer people are 'night owls', who prefer to get up late and stay up long past midnight. Night owls were once thought of as lazy, but it's actually becoming an advantage to be a night owl as societies nowadays change from industrial to technological ones. **(0)** \_\_ *H* \_\_.

Morning people might be more reliable, but night-time individuals are cleverer. Researchers discovered that evening types scored higher than morning types in tests of logical thinking. **(17)** \_\_\_\_\_. It was also found that those who prefer to go to bed late have higher level jobs and incomes.

**(18)** \_\_\_\_\_. This characteristic makes night owls extremely creative. Programmer Swizec Teller explains that programmers generally like to code at night. That's when they can engage in mentally challenging and freethinking work.

Now is the perfect time to be brave. With so much competition, you have to stand out. Fortunately, for night owls, they are different and tend to be bigger risk-takers than morning people. **(19)** \_\_\_\_\_. As employees, night owls show excellent strategic thinking and problem-solving abilities.

Because of their higher IQs, creative and risk-taking abilities, some night owls achieve astonishing success. **(20)** \_\_\_\_\_. For example, multimillionaire author Michael Lewis prefers to write between 7 p.m. and 4 a.m. "Late nights are wonderfully tranquil, no phone calls, no interruptions", says Lewis, "I like the feeling of knowing that nobody is trying to reach me."

Night owls have extra brainpower that early birds lack. Also, it is commonly believed that larks are as lively in the morning as owls are at night. **(21)** \_\_\_\_\_. Night owls on the other hand, become energetic around 9 p.m. and can maintain their focus until early morning.

Everyone needs to take advantage of their best working hours. **(22)** \_\_\_\_\_. Early birds should take jobs that require being up early to get ahead of the group. Night owls should make good use of night-time productivity, and consider flexible businesses that can make the happiest and wealthiest owls possible.

**[6 marks]**



- A** And because of this spirit of creativity and adventure, they can lead and succeed as business people.
- B** The truth, however, is that early birds only stay consistently productive until mid-afternoon when their energy falls considerably.
- C** It's important for people to know what time of the day suits them best.
- D** Studies show that people working at night are better at thinking than those working in the morning.
- E** New research suggests being early to rise will not make you wealthy or wise.
- F** This skill is linked to creativity and higher IQs in young people.
- G** Certainly, some of the most successful people internationally are night owls.
- H** This new working environment is perfect for night owls to achieve success and wealth.

**Part 4****Questions 23 – 30**

Read the text about a newly qualified veterinary surgeon who is travelling to a job interview.

Circle the correct answer **A, B, C** or **D**.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

**Memories of a Veterinary Surgeon**

It was hot in the little bus to Darrowby and I was on the wrong side where the sun shone on the windows. I moved uncomfortably inside my best suit and eased a finger inside the tight white collar of my shirt. It was a foolish outfit for this weather, but, some miles ahead, my prospective employer was waiting for me and I had to make a good impression.

- 6 Some of my happiest years had previously been spent back in that **old building in Glasgow**, storing fragments of knowledge like a squirrel with its nuts. I began with botany and the study of the lowest forms of life, working up to lectures and experiments on animal anatomy. Then I was introduced to pathology and the secrets of diseases, followed by surgery and drugs; the application of my learning to the everyday troubles of animals.

There was a lot hanging on this interview. Being a newly qualified vet surgeon usually meant becoming one of the unemployed. I had almost given up any hope of actually working as a veterinary surgeon, having seen friends who had graduated with me applying for jobs in the shipyards. Many tried to join the army, but the government said “NO” to a career in the army for new graduates.

There were usually only two or three vacant job positions advertised weekly in the newspaper and over eighty applicants for each one! I thought it was a mistake when the letter came from Darrowby, Yorkshire. Mr. Siegfried Farnon, a veterinary surgeon, would like to see me on Friday. I was to come to tea, and, if we got on well, I could start as his assistant.

I had never been in Yorkshire before, but the name had always created the image of a region that was dull and unromantic. I was prepared for loneliness and a lack of charm, but as the bus groaned its way higher, I began to wonder. We moved from dark mountains to beautiful grassy hills and wide valleys. In the valley bottoms, isolated pale grey-stone farmhouses stood in the cultivated land.

As I neared my destination, horror stories which I'd heard told by hardworking and ambitious assistants made bitter by months of practice invaded my mind. Dave Stevens: "Never a night off or a half day. My employer made me wash the car, do the family shopping. But when he told me to sweep the chimney I left." Or Willie Johnston: "First job I had to pass a tube into a horse's stomach and got it into the wrong place. Down went the horse — dead as a hammer. That's when I started getting these grey hairs."

The bus clattered along a narrow neat street leading to a square where we stopped. Above the window of a modest grocer shop was written "Darrowby Co-operative Society." We had arrived. There was something I had never experienced before and could not recognise at first. Then I realised what it was: the other passengers had disappeared, the driver had switched off his engine and there was not a sound or a movement anywhere. The only visible sign of life was a group of old men, as if carved from stone, sitting round the magnificent clock tower.

Darrowby was described in guidebooks as a little town on the river Darrow, with an old-fashioned market place and little of interest except its two ancient bridges. But when you looked at it, its setting on the river was stunning, with its stone houses clustered tightly together. Everywhere in Darrowby, in the streets, through the windows of the red-floored houses you could see the wonderful dark green slopes of the surrounding hills.

From the square, I had my first sight of Skeldale House with its fine, white-painted windows wide and graceful on the ground floor but small and square far above. I could tell it was the right place before I was near enough to read "S. Farnon M.R.C.V.S." on the door. It was what the letter had said — the only house with ivy, the dark green leaves of which climbed untidily to the highest windows. This could be where I would work for the first time as a veterinary surgeon.

**Example**

0 On his way to Darrowby, what mistake did the writer feel he had made?

A taking the wrong means of transport

B wearing unsuitable clothes

C choosing the wrong seat

D travelling at the wrong time

23 The “**old building in Glasgow**” in line 6 refers to a

A college.

B laboratory.

C hospital.

D pharmacy.

24 Before receiving the letter, the writer felt he was very likely to

A work in the shipyards.

B remain unemployed.

C join the army.

D become a vet surgeon.

25 What had surprised the writer about the offer he received?

A He was given the wrong job.

B He was contacted by letter.

C He was invited to tea.

D He was chosen for an interview.

- 26** What was the writer's impression of Yorkshire as the bus drove through it?
- A** It was more appealing than he had expected.
  - B** Fewer people lived there than he had imagined.
  - C** Travelling around it was more difficult than he had thought.
  - D** The landscape wasn't as strange as he had believed it would be.
- 27** Why does the writer refer to stories told by other assistants?
- A** to criticise the mistakes vet assistants would make
  - B** to praise the effort that vet assistants were ready to put in
  - C** to show the challenges vet assistants might face
  - D** to highlight the skills that vet assistants could acquire
- 28** On arriving in Darrowby, what did the writer find unusual about the town?
- A** the width of the streets
  - B** the beauty of the clock
  - C** the appearance of the shops
  - D** the lack of activity
- 29** In paragraph 8, what did the writer find particularly beautiful in Darrowby?
- A** the style of the market place
  - B** the design of the bridges
  - C** the colour of the houses
  - D** the views from the town

30 How did the writer first identify Skeldale House?

- A by the architecture of the building
- B by the plant growing on the walls
- C by the name written on the plate
- D by the colour of the windows

*For  
Examiner's  
Use*

**[8 marks]**

**Part 5****Questions 31 – 40**

Read the text about El Niño, a special change in climate that happens every few years and complete the notes.

Use **ONE WORD** from the text for each gap.

There is an example **(0)** at the beginning.

**Understanding El Niño**

El Niño is a series of climatic changes affecting the equatorial Pacific region and beyond every few years. "El Niño", the Spanish word for "the child", was originally used by fishermen along the Pacific coasts of South America to refer to a warm ocean movement that usually appears around December, near Christmas, hence its name and lasts for several months. There are fewer fish during these warm periods, so fishermen often stay on land to repair their equipment and spend time with their families. In some years, however, the water is especially warm and they are forced to take a break from the end of the year into May or even June. Over the years, the term "El Niño" has come to refer to a climate cycle in the Pacific Ocean which also has an impact on global weather patterns.

In order to know how El Niño works, it is important to understand what conditions are like in the Pacific Ocean without El Niño. Typically, winds blow west across the Pacific, away from South America and towards Asia. These winds pile up warm water in the west Pacific, so that the sea surface is about 1 to 2 feet higher in the west than in the east and also about 8 degrees Celsius warmer. The ocean is usually cooler off the coast of South America because of cold water which comes up from deeper levels of the ocean. The food carried by this cold water movement supports the marine environment and feeds the fish in that part of the Pacific.

During an El Niño, however, the regular winds become weaker in the central and western Pacific and may blow eastwards towards South America. Surface water temperatures off the coast of South America warm up because there is less cold water from below to cool the surface. The clouds and rainstorms that come with warm ocean waters also shift toward the east, and these movements generate so much energy in the atmosphere that weather changes are caused all over the planet.

El Niños generally occur every three to five years but may come as frequently as every two years or as rarely as every seven years. Each El Niño usually lasts nine to 12 months. They often begin to form in spring, becoming strongest between December and January, and then dying down by May of the following year. The force of an El Niño can differ greatly between cycles.

Scientists announce an official El Niño when they see both ocean temperatures rising and storms moving to the east. They also look for the regular winds becoming weaker and moving in the opposite direction. Scientists cannot predict an El Niño exactly because they do not yet understand in detail what causes it. However, they can still diagnose the common features of El Niño, which is why they can come up with approximate forecasts of it, although it will not be the same every time.

The warmer waters in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean have important effects on the world's weather. The greatest impacts are generally not felt in the Northern hemisphere until winter or spring, but the 1982-83 El Niño, for example, caused more than \$10 billion in weather-related damage worldwide.

An El Niño creates more stable air over the Atlantic, which makes it harder for hurricanes to form in that ocean. However, the warmer-than-average ocean temperatures in the Pacific lead to more hurricanes there and more active tropical storm seasons. There is much heavier rain in some regions of South America during an El Niño because wet air from the warmer ocean water causes thunderstorms. Fish catches off the coast of South America are typically lower than normal because the marine life migrates north and south, following colder water. In the Southern Hemisphere generally, temperatures are hotter than average and the effects of El Niño can be huge, severely affecting crops in southern Africa, Asia and Australia.



## El Niño

### Example

- El Niño: a series of climate changes taking place in the Pacific Ocean
- in English, El Niño means the **(0)** \_\_ *Child* \_\_
- fishermen often have a **(31)** \_\_\_\_\_ from fishing for several months because of El Niño

### What happens normally

- under normal **(32)** \_\_\_\_\_ winds blow westward across the Pacific
- sea level and sea temperature higher in the west Pacific than in the east
- sea creatures depend on **(33)** \_\_\_\_\_ brought by cool water movements

### What happens during El Niño

- warmer sea waters off South America
- huge quantities of **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_ released into the air by warm sea waters
- El Niño happens at least once every **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_ years
- change of wind **(36)** \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of an El Niño
- **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_ made by researchers and experts are not exact

### The results

- many impacts on global weather
- **(38)** \_\_\_\_\_ caused by a strong El Niño cycle can be costly
- higher than average quantities of **(39)** \_\_\_\_\_ in parts of South America
- smaller-than-usual fish catch in South America
- failure of **(40)** \_\_\_\_\_ in some parts of Africa, Australia and Asia

**[10 marks]**







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ENG12/02

March 2017

ENGLISH

Paper 2 Reading

امتحان مارس ٢٠١٧

اللغة الإنجليزية

الورقة ٢ القراءة

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